

ALGER WILL NOT RESIGN

THE SECRETARY GIVES A POSITIVE DENIAL TO RUMORS.

HE INTENDS TO REMAIN THROUGHOUT THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION UNLESS SOME ENTIRELY UNFORESEEN CONTINGENCY ARISES.

Washington, April 14.—Secretary Alger to-night put an effective quietus on the reports that he contemplated retirement from the Cabinet by a positive and unequivocal statement that the reports were absolutely without foundation, and that unless some unforeseen and unexpected contingency arises he proposes to remain Secretary of War throughout this Administration.

The Secretary had his attention called to recent rumors that he would resign after the investigation into the conduct of the war and incidental matters ceases, and that his successor already had been determined upon. He said all statements of this character were false; that he has not entertained any such intentions, and that he was not even thinking of leaving the Cabinet. He said he proposed to pay no attention whatever to these attacks.

He authorized The Associated Press to make an absolute denial of the reports of his contemplated resignation, and to announce once for all, in the strongest terms possible, that he would remain in his present office throughout his regular term. Of course, he added, if there should be a great disaster in his private business affairs or he should be stricken in health, or some such wholly unexpected and sudden affair arise, it might induce him to return to private life as a matter of course, but he had not had any idea of resigning, and his determination to remain, despite reports to the contrary, was fixed and unalterable.

A NEW ERA FOR THE ISLANDS.

SECRETARY ALGER DELIGHTED WITH WHAT HE SAW IN CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

Washington, April 14.—Secretary Alger returned to Washington to-night from his trip to Cuba and Porto Rico, where he spent the last three weeks making a personal investigation of conditions in those islands. He conferred with the commanding officers of the Cuban provinces, visiting four provinces personally. His reception everywhere was of the most cordial character. In an interview to-night Secretary Alger said:

"I had no adequate idea of the wonderful possibilities of Cuba and Porto Rico before my personal investigation, and I return to Washington with renewed faith. All that I ever imagined has been more than realized. Under no circumstances would I now consent to the surrender of Porto Rico, which is now our territory, nor would I place the slightest check upon the great work which is being done for Cuba. The duty we have taken upon ourselves of holding Cuba in trust for civilization is a noble one.

NO FEAR FOR THE FUTURE.

"The problems are meeting satisfactory solution, and I see no reason to fear the future. None of the serious questions which have already arisen or will arise are insurmountable. Havana is beginning to feel the benefits of American control, and the advance and development will be enormous. The people of the United States must certainly realize what cleanliness in Havana and other Cuban cities means for this country, and that with removal of unsanitary conditions the scourge of fever will not continue to menace our Southern States, though there will be sporadic cases, of course. If we can decrease to a minimum, as I believe we can, the danger of fever visitation, we will save millions of dollars which our Southern quarantines directly cost us, while the indirect benefit to business through the removal of disturbing fear is incalculable. I was agreeably surprised to find so little distress in the islands. The amount of rations for distribution among the people is rapidly decreasing, and as fast as the people find employment they will cease to be dependent upon us for food. There is no intention of inviting pauperism in the island.

"I think it is a mistake to believe that fortunes can be made quickly in Cuba, though there is a great deal of American money invested there. Time is needed to secure return from capital, as for everything else. It will take years to raise a people unaccustomed to what we consider even the necessities of life to a degree where they will require a great amount of manufactured goods, this being true mainly of the rural population. The cities, however, are full of business. Education among the poor classes is what is most needed in the island. The people of Cuba see that the United States is acting with justice and moderation with the chief end of improving conditions. I feel encouraged because of the friendly feeling manifested in my talks with leading citizens.

CUBANS LAW-ABIDING AND PEACEFUL.

"I never saw anywhere a finer body of men than the American soldiers now in Cuba. They are like princes, athletic in build and bronzed and hearty in appearance. They seemed contented, and the United States have every reason to feel proud of them. They are having no friction with the people. I found harmony everywhere. There are few troops now in Cuba except Regulars, and the number of the latter may be reduced. The people respect the authority of the United States and are, as a whole, law-abiding and peaceful. All the American troops are being quartered in excellent permanent barracks everywhere, and the hospitals are of the best. All the officers and men have learned to be soldiers, and how to care for themselves, showing a great contrast to the new raw recruits that were hurriedly gathered under the call for troops when war was declared. Had they had this experience or used the same self-care, then as now, there would have been comparatively little sickness in camps. Of course, the tropical climate is trying at best, but with patience the sick list will be minimized.

"The army as it exists to-day, Regulars and Volunteers, is, I believe, among the finest armies for its numbers that has ever organized. This is shown by the Army in the Philippines, where the greater portion are volunteers, and in Cuba. All have the same rank, and that was furnished from the beginning of the war, but all know how to care for and cook it.

"I was deeply impressed and more than gratified at the intense loyalty shown toward the United States in the public demonstrations which marked our progress across Porto Rico, the poorer class of Porto Ricans live under conditions that an American laborer would not accept. Their houses are principally poor, and they live literally from hand to mouth. American ownership of the island will mean a great advance in their condition, and they appreciate this fact."

NEW REAR-ADMIRALS COMMISSIONED.

Washington, April 14.—W. S. Schley received his commission as rear-admiral to-day. The commissions of the other officers recently appointed to the grade of rear-admiral have also been forwarded to the Navy Department.

The promotion of the following officers to the grade of rear-admiral was announced at the Navy Department to-day: J. W. Philip, R. J. Cronwell, H. F. Pickens, C. Casey, F. Rodgers, J. C. Watson, G. W. Sumner, F. J. Higginson and L. Kempf.

REAL ESTATE IN AND ABOUT N. Y. CITY. To-morrow's Brooklyn price 1 cent, will contain a vast amount of valuable information about city and suburban real estate, where and how to live, rapid transit problems, Maps, etc.—Adv.

CUBAN ARMY ROLLS GIVEN UP

THEY SHOW FORTY-EIGHT THOUSAND NAMES, OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

THE AMERICAN LIST SHOWS 13,219 NAMES—NOTES FROM THE CUBAN CAPITAL.

Havana, April 14.—The Cuban Army muster rolls, which were delivered last evening to Governor-General Brooke through Señor Domínguez Capote, are prepared in neat clerical style, the 1,200 broad sheets showing on their face 48,000 names—6,000 commissioned officers and 42,000 non-commissioned officers and privates. The whole statement is in orderly arrangement of corps, regiment, battalion and company cadres. The companies number exactly fifty privates, with no odd figures.

The United States military authorities make no attempt to reconcile the 42,000 non-commissioned officers and privates indicated by these rolls with the 13,219 given in the estimates prepared under the direction of the provincial Governors. As a matter of fact, since the American figures were published it has developed that they were in some respects misleading. For instance, in the province of Santiago General Leonard Wood, the Governor, reported that there were no Cubans in arms. At headquarters here this was taken to mean that there were no Cuban soldiers organized, but General Wood really meant that there were no Cuban soldiers in regular camps, the practice being for the Cuban soldiery to separate, going to their homes and to come together forthwith with their arms for review, dispersing again afterward. Consequently, for the province of Santiago alone some thousands must be added to the American figures.

Thousands must be eliminated from the Cuban lists, because the men represented are now in official employ. Nevertheless, there is a chasm between the American estimates and the Assembly's lists. The Americans will scrutinize the latter carefully, and when the payments begin the individuals named must be identified by the various company captains. If the lists vouched for tally more than thirty thousand non-commissioned officers and privates the shares will be less than \$100 each.

Major-General Lee has rented a house of four rooms at Quemados, and there seems to be no doubt here that he will be appointed Governor of the Province of Pinar del Rio and of all Havana Province outside the city of Havana, combined in a single military department. The other departments will be the Department of Havana, under Major-General Ludlow; of Matanzas and Santa Clara, under Major-General Wilson; and of Santiago, under Major-General Wood. The Yellow Fever and the military district headquarters will probably be under the command of Major-General Wilson.

General Ludlow has issued instructions to all physicians to include tuberculosis in their reports of "dangerous diseases," under a penalty of \$10 for each omission.

Owing to the increase in brigandage in that district, the Mayor of Gibara, Santiago Province, has organized the citizens as vigilantes for mutual protection.

An American steamer, a negro, named George Nixon, of the 10th United States Infantry, has been killed by a policeman at Matanzas. Nixon is said to have been in blame. The steamer will then return to this port. The bodies of the marines will be turned over to the Navy Department for burial.

Several large parties have started for the gold district. The discovery of two copper mines in the El Cobre district was announced to-day.

THE TRANSPORT CROOK AT SANTIAGO.

According to advices received yesterday from Santiago by Colonel Kimball, deputy quartermaster, the United States transport Crook has arrived at Santiago. She has on board ninety-eight bodies from Porto Rico. At Santiago she will receive the bodies of the marines who were killed in the operations against Pinar del Rio. The transport will then return to this port. The bodies of the marines will be turned over to the Navy Department for burial. The Crook will be the last trip of the Crook with dead till cool weather, for the War Department has ordered that the work of disinterment be stopped until there is a falling in the temperature and the men who have been engaged in this work will come North on the Crook. Next winter the work will be completed.

GEN. SHAFER ILL AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo, April 14.—Major-General William R. Shafter arrived here at noon to-day, accompanied by his personal aid, Captain Edward H. Plummer, of the 10th Infantry. When near Buffalo General Shafter was seized with a heavy chill, and upon his arrival at the home of Captain Plummer, in Bryant-st., he at once went to bed. The post surgeon at Fort Porter was sent for, and reported that the General was threatened with, and his temperature early this evening was 104.

The reception in honor of General Shafter which was to have been held by the Buffalo Club was postponed. General Shafter had expected to start for Grand Rapids, Mich., to-day, but he is unable to do so.

At a late hour to-night the General was reported sleeping peacefully, and hopes are entertained that the threatened attack of fever may be ward off.

OPENING UP CHINA.

THREE NEW TREATY PORTS TO BE GRANTED BY THE PEKING GOVERNMENT.

London, April 15.—The Chinese Government, according to a dispatch from Shanghai, has assented to the proposal to open three new ports in the provinces of Kiang-Su, Kiang-Si and Ngan-Hwei, or An-Hui.

INJURED BY NEW STAMP DUTIES.

ARBITRAGE BUSINESS IN STOCKS SERIOUSLY AFFECTED.

London, April 14.—Business was dull on the Stock Exchange to-day, owing to the new stamp duties (five shillings per £100 on foreign and colonial bonds, stocks and shares, and two shillings per £100 on loan, capital and debenture stock created by corporations or companies under the statutes). This caused a stagnation of business, particularly in American securities. As it works out there is a chilling effect on every purchase, which is a serious blow to option dealings. Arbitrageurs in London, Amsterdam and New-York are notably affected, some declaring that a third of their income is gone. The new order of things also materially interferes with frequent transfers of stock, and it is pointed out that the new tax hits New-York tremendously.

ITALY GIVES COLOMBIA MORE TIME.

Rome, April 14.—A semi-official note issued to-day says that at the request of the Government of the Republic of Colombia, Italy has decided to grant a further delay of three months in carrying out the conditions of her ultimatum, at the same time insisting that during such interval Colombia must provide for the complete execution of President Cleveland's award by payment of the Carruti debts.

CHILI ASKS BIDS FOR RAILS.

Santiago de Chile, April 14 (via Galveston).—The Chilean Government has invited tenders, to be opened May 17, for 5,000 tons of rails.

TEN IRONCLADS FOR SPAIN.

Madrid, April 14.—It is announced that the Minister of Marine will submit to the Chamber a bill for the construction of ten ironclads.

POLAND SPRING WATER SOLD.

recommended by eminent physicians for its purity and medicinal qualities. "Poland," 1 Park Pl.—Adv.

LAWTON MARCHING NORTH.

A NEST OF REBELS STIRRED UP IN THE THICK JUNGLE.

FIVE MEN OF THE NORTH DAKOTA REGIMENT KILLED—SPREADING THE PROCLAMATION AMONG THE ENEMY.

Manila, April 14, 7:55 p. m.—General Lawton is marching north along the road between the hills and the lake, with the Army gunboats on the Napandan and Laguna de Bay abreast of his troops. The enemy is retreating northward.

On Wednesday the troops crossed the Pananghan and concentrated at Lambun, at the mouth of the river. After leaving two companies of the 14th Regiment to guard the entrance of the river the troops marched to Longas, and found it deserted. Furniture which had been dropped in the flight of the natives was scattered along the trails leading into the hills.

Major Welschberger's sharpshooters were sent toward Pactus Antononia in the afternoon. They ran upon a nest of rebels in some thick bushes which afforded a splendid cover. Five men of the North Dakota Regiment were killed and two were wounded, two of the former dying after having been brought to Longas Church, where Father McKinnon administered the sacrament to them.

The main body of the American troops while at dinner in Longas heard the firing, and advanced to the support of the sharpshooters. A man, scout, from a hill, saw the little fight, and many white coats running into the hills. The Laguna de Bay at the beginning of the fight shelled the hills, making them too hot for the enemy.

The Americans entered San Antonio at sunset without meeting with any resistance. Twenty unarmed prisoners, bearing copies of the proclamation of the United States Philippine Commission, which they had somehow secured, were afterward released and sent outside our lines with bundles of proclamations to distribute.

THE 4TH CAVALRY IS GUARDING SANTA CRUZ.

Two companies of the 14th Regiment are at the mouth of the river, two are at Pananghan, two at Lambun and one of the 14th Regiment and four of the North Dakota regiment are at San Antonio. The remainder of the troops are at Longas. General Lawton is on board the Laguna de Bay, and the cascos are off San Antonio.

The country just occupied is thickly populated and produces much fruit.

McKenna, of the Signal Corps, is indefatigable. He ran a wire through the hostile country without having a guard with him.

Manila, April 15, 8:30 a. m.—Starting in an easterly direction along the road to Pananghan, a party of sixty sharpshooters, under Lieutenant Southern, of the Washington regiment, came upon a trench across the road about a mile out of Santa Cruz. Lieutenant Southern was wounded.

The Americans then advanced, with the mountain guns and the 14th Infantry battalions in the center, Linck's battalion of the 1st Idaho Infantry on the right and Fraine's battalion of the 1st North Dakota Infantry on the left, both flanking. The trench was carried without loss to the Americans. Pananghan was found deserted.

Four monuments on the border of the village celebrate the proclamation of Filipino independence issued last year, and glorify "Aguinaldo the Liberator."

The troops on entering the abandoned houses found them in perfect order. A few guerrilla shots were exchanged, and one member of the 14th Regiment was shot in the leg by his comrades, who were aiming at a caribbo.

One Filipino was killed and five were wounded in the encounter beyond Longas. This was an ambush. Eight men of the North Dakota regiment, moving in single file through the woods, received a volley from a clump of bushes about fifty feet away. Only one got off unhurt. He dragged a comrade with four bullets in his body to the main force, and then led the troops back to the spot of attack. The Filipinos were easily scattered.

Additional Filipino dead found north of Santa Cruz swell the number of the enemy killed on Monday to 150, including Paolo Aguirre, one of the leaders, and twelve officers.

According to the statement of some of the prisoners, the Filipinos drove a hundred Spanish prisoners and twelve priests into Santa Cruz at the point of the bayonet on Sunday night. Four other priests died of starvation. It appears that the Filipino force at Santa Cruz consisted of three hundred rifles and a thousand bolos.

As he lacks troops for garrisoning, General Lawton will withdraw from the towns entered. Not a house has been burned, the only confiscation being of pigs and chickens. It is hoped that this respect for property will convince the natives of the good intentions of the Americans.

At Pananghan a woman was found hidden in a basket, and a youth buried in mud, except as to his head. To both were given food and money, to their great astonishment.

All non-combatants are released with American proclamations to be distributed to their friends, and all Church valuables are forwarded to the Archbishop.

Lieutenant Brooke has brought to Manila one of the captured steamers, with five of the American dead, ten of the wounded and fifty who were sick. Most of the sick attribute their disorders to the Cuban campaign. Through the treachery or ignorance of the Filipino pilot the steamer was stranded a whole day; the provisions failed, and there was some suffering on that score.

THE SHERIDAN REACHES MANILA.

LIEUTENANT MEYER SUGGESTED TO HAVE FALLEN OVERBOARD ON THE VOYAGE.

Manila, April 14, 11:30 a. m.—The United States transport Sheridan, formerly the Massachusetts, which sailed from New-York February 19, having on board the 12th and a battalion of the 17th Infantry, has arrived here after a smooth passage.

On the night of April 11, Lieutenant Meyer disappeared from the ship. The weather was intensely hot, and the lieutenant was sleeping on deck, and it is supposed that he fell overboard.

Three privates and six children of privates died from pneumonia.

Washington, April 14.—The War Department has received the following cable: Manila, April 14. Adjutant-General, Washington: Sheridan arrived; casualties, Lieutenant Meyer, three enlisted men, died en route. Health of troops very good. OTIS.

Cleveland, April 14.—Lieutenant Ralph E. Meyer was the son of General E. S. Meyer, who served with distinction in the Civil War, and is a prominent attorney of this city. Young Meyer was twenty-one years old. When the excitement over the war with Spain was at its height, young Meyer enlisted in the company organized by the Cleveland Grays. Before he could join the command, however, he received his appointment as a lieutenant in the Regular Army. The Meyer family has a long military record. Lieutenant Ralph Meyer has a brother who was wounded at Santiago, and for a time his life was despaired of.

Second Lieutenant Ralph E. Meyer was appointed to the Army from civil life September 9, 1898. He was then a resident of Ohio.

THE RALEIGH'S ARRIVAL.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME TO BE GIVEN TO THE CRUISER.

EXPECTED THIS AFTERNOON—THE GOVERNOR TO BE PRESENT—PARADE UP THE NORTH RIVER.

The Mayor's committee yesterday completed the arrangements for the reception which is to be given for the United States cruiser Raleigh upon the arrival of that fighting ship from Manila. It was believed by the committee that the Raleigh would arrive about 4 p. m. to-day, but it was also said that the arrival might be delayed. The cruiser did not leave Hamilton, Bermuda, until Thursday, and it may take until this evening to make the trip to New-York. The cruiser's engines are said not to be in good condition for fast travel. If the Raleigh does not arrive until evening the parade up the North River will have to be delayed until to-morrow or Monday.

Governor Roosevelt has accepted the invitation to meet the Raleigh in company with the Mayor and his committee, the following letter from the Governor having been received by the committee yesterday:

General Daniel Butterfield, My Dear Sir: Replying to your kind invitation of the 12th inst. to accompany the Mayor and Citizens' Committee down the bay on the arrival of the cruiser Raleigh, I beg to say that I shall come with pleasure. Thanking you, I remain, sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Governor Wolcott of Massachusetts will also go with the committee, and Charles H. Allen, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will be present.

It was decided yesterday that the steamboats chartered for the use of the Mayor and the committee, the Glen Island and the Glen, should leave the pier at Cortlandt-st. and the North River, at 1 p. m. to-day. The tickets to the boats all say that the time for leaving will be 9 a. m., but when the tickets were issued yesterday, it was announced that the time had been changed to 1 p. m. There was a great crowd of politicians in the Mayor's Office yesterday when the tickets were distributed, all the heads of departments and many other officials being eager to secure tickets for themselves and for their friends.

MRS. COGHAN ARRIVES HERE.

Mrs. Coghlan, wife of the commander of the Raleigh, came to the city yesterday, with General and Mrs. Heywood, and went to the Waldorf-Astoria. She will go down the Bay to-day upon one of the boats to greet her husband.

The Starlin steamer Matewan, with several relatives of Admiral Dewey on board, has been assigned to an important position in the parade. The steamer will sail from West Twenty-second-st. at 10 o'clock, and will stop at Pier No. 1, where Mayor Powell, of Raleigh, N. C., and his committee will be taken on board.

Lieutenant-Commander John C. Fremont, Supervisor of the Harbor, reported to the committee that he had made full arrangements for the escort and patrol.

The police boat patrol will lead the parade, and clear the course. She will be followed by the Glen and Glen Island, with the Mayor and the Reception Committee on board. After them will come the Raleigh at a distance of five hundred yards, with the Spanish captured boats Sandoval and Alvarado. Then will come the Pathfinder, with two fireboats on either side. A line of boats manned by the Naval Militia and naval veterans will follow, and after these will come the outsiders which have asked for a place in the line.

By the arrangements of the patrol it is expected that persons on shore will have a good view of the parade.

OPENING PARK TO PUBLIC.

George C. Clausen, Park Commissioner, has directed that Riverside Park shall be thrown open to public use on the occasion of the reception of the Raleigh. Commissioner Clausen intends by this to allow the public to use wherever possible the park outside the path and drive, to gather for the purpose of witnessing the marine parade on the North River. It is necessary, however, on account of the condition of the planting and improvements under way there, that the park between Seventy-second and Seventy-ninth sts. and Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth sts. should be excepted from this use. Only the walks are to be used by the crowd within those boundaries. It is also particularly requested that the embankment, or slope, between the railing and the railroad track from One-hundred-and-twenty-second-st. north, near Grant's tomb, shall be kept free from occupancy by the crowd or any part of it. This slope has been newly planted, and great damage would be done if persons were permitted to walk on it. At the request of the Reception Committee permission has been accorded by the Park Department to the 1st and 2d batteries to enter the park and fire salutes at or near Seventy-second and Seventy-ninth and Ninety-sixth sts., and Grant's tomb. Permission has also been granted to the Palm Fireworks Company to fire a salute north of the Claremont Hotel, and also to V. I. Horsman to send up some kites near Grant's tomb.

DINNER AT UNION LEAGUE.

The Union League Club is planning a dinner for the officers of the Raleigh. The covers are limited to two hundred and fifty, and the date is yet to be selected.

The Mayor's committee yesterday received an invitation from William F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") to the officers and men of the Raleigh to attend the Wild West Show in Madison Square Garden on Saturday night.

President Randolph Hughes, in case the arrangements proved satisfactory to Captain Coghlan and the officers of the Raleigh. The following order to the 1st and 2d Battalions of the Naval Militia was issued yesterday:

In accordance with the change of programme of the General Committee for the reception of the Raleigh, the 1st Naval Battalion will assemble on board the United States steamship New-Hampshire, East Twenty-eighth-st., at noon April 15, and the 2d Naval Battalion will assemble at its armory in the city to reach the foot of East Twenty-eighth-st. at noon April 15.

By command of Captain MILLER.

A. B. FRY, Chief-of-Staff.

CROKER'S SON TAKES A FRESH START.

AN UNBORN KING'S DESCENDANT EMBARKS IN A NEW ENTERPRISE.

The International Automobile and Vehicle Tire Company filed an article of incorporation with the Clerk of Hudson County yesterday. The incorporators are Richard S. Croker, a son of the Tammany leader; Charles N. King, of Jersey City, and Frank H. Bradley, of New-York. The capital stock is \$2,000,000. The company was organized at the office of Charles N. King, of the New-Jersey Corporation Agency, at No. 343 Washington-st., Jersey City. Half of the stock is 7 per cent preferred; the rest is common stock. The company proposes to manufacture all kinds of rubber goods, but its specialty will be tires.

Richard S. Croker, Jr., will be vice-president and general manager of the company, which has just purchased the plant of the L. C. Chase Company, of Boston and Chelsea, Mass. This is one of the largest tire plants in the world, with branches in many large cities. The International Automobile and Vehicle Tire Company has also bought the Rubber Works, at Newton, Upper Falls, Mass., and the right to manufacture the App's tires in case the heavy vehicle pneumatic-proof tires. The Blaurock tire will be the specialty manufactured in the new concern. It is a pneumatic tire, and is being manufactured by the Auto-Truck company. Enough orders have been received to keep the new concern busy for the rest of the year.

CROKER ADMITS MANY THINGS.

GETS ANGRY, HOWEVER, WHEN ASKED HOW HE ACQUIRED HIS WEALTH.

JOHN F. CARROLL'S CONTEMPT OF THE COMMITTEE.

By a long way the most important testimony that has so far been adduced before the Maset Investigation Committee was brought out at the two sittings of the committee yesterday. The importance lay not so much in the fact that the evidence was given by Richard Croker as in the significance of the evidence itself. The Tammany leader was twice called to the stand, and early in his examination it was elicited from him that judges elected by Tammany were expected to favor men belonging to that organization by appointment of them as referees and by giving them whatever patronage the judges had at their disposal in other directions. Mr. Croker virtually admitted the charges brought against him last fall of undermining the independence of the judiciary by refusing a re-nomination to Justice Joseph F. Daly, and insisting that only candidates should be named who would promise subservience to Tammany, meaning himself.

With unexpected frankness he stated that Democratic judges who accepted Tammany nominations were expected, in the appointment of referees and court officials, and in giving out emoluments generally, to give the preference to men in line with the Tammany organization. Any judge, Mr. Croker explained, who failed to recognize these obligations, or who repudiated the control of Tammany by disobeying these unwritten instructions, would be looked upon as betraying his party, and would receive short shrift when it came to the matter of a re-nomination. Some of the questions put by Frank Moss upon the subject of the judiciary pointed to the direct inference that Democratic judges were whipped into making decisions that redounded to the personal pecuniary profit of Mr. Croker. In point of fact, the witness was compelled to acknowledge that the place of the judicial sales was changed by order of the courts from the Real Estate Exchange in Liberty-st. to No. 111 Broadway, where Peter F. Meyer has his real estate offices. Mr. Croker is a partner of Meyer, and the change was so beneficial to the firm, and the friendliness of the Tammany judges so marked, that, whereas in 1892 Meyer had only fourteen of the judicial sales of the year, Messrs. Croker and Meyer last year had no less a proportion than over two-thirds of the entire sales ordered by the courts, allowing Mr. Croker, on his own statement, to draw between \$25,000 and \$30,000 as his share of the profits of the firm for one year.

HIS ENMITY TO JUDGE DALY.

Moreover, it was demonstrated before the committee that the principal cause of Croker's enmity to Justice Daly was that the latter refused to sign the order transferring the place for judicial sales to No. 111 Broadway. Mr. Croker made no attempt to conceal the fact that he was a personal gainer by the partisanship of the Tammany occupants of the bench.

"Then we have this," Mr. Moss suggested, "that you participate in the selection of judges before they are elected, and then participate in emolument that comes of their judicial proceedings?"

"Yes, sir," Mr. Croker answered.

"And it goes into your pocket?"

"Yes; that is my own money," the witness asserted.

"And the nomination of the judges by Tammany Hall in this city is almost equivalent to an election, is it not?" Mr. Moss asked.

"Yes."

"So that if you have a controlling voice in the affairs of your party and secure the nomination of true men you may be sure that at least in the Real Estate Exchange and in the firm of Meyer & Croker you will as a true Democrat get some of the patronage?"

"We expect them at least to be friendly," Mr. Croker answered, depreciatingly.

"And get a part of the patronage?"

"Yes, sir."

"So you are working for your own pocket?"

"All the time, and you, too," the Tammany leader answered in a firm tone.

"Then it is not a matter of wide statesmanship or patriotism altogether with you, but it is wide statesmanship, patriotism and personal gain mixed up?" Mr. Moss remarked.

"It is to the victor belongs the spoils," was the only reply Mr. Croker could make, but it was brimful of meaning.

CARROLL'S REFUSAL.

"And to the boss belongs the lion's share of the plunder," Mr. Moss added, with even deeper meaning. Mr. Croker objected to the word "plunder," but not so emphatically as when, later in the day, Mr. Moss sought to obtain from both Croker and his assistant, John F. Carroll, the secret whereby, without salary position and with no visible means of support, they were able not only to live in luxury, but to become stockholders in large corporations and to acquire wealth. With studied insolence and impertinence of tone Mr. Carroll refused to answer questioning relating to what he called his personal affairs, and persisted in defying the instructions of the chairman, even when threatened with the consequences of contempt. Mr. Carroll's attitude, in fact, throughout his examination was slighting to both counsel and the committee. He lolled in the witness-chair, yawning and affected to be bored with the whole proceedings, and was thoroughly indifferent to the purpose of the inquiry.

Mr. Croker's manner while on the stand was much more conciliatory. Save when it came to the question as to the source of his wealth, the Tammany despot showed no disinclination to answer counsel's interrogation. "Where did he get it," as applied to Mr. Croker's money, became a familiar query during the Lexow investigation, but it was never answered, for the reason that three thousand miles of water separated that committee and the man best able to throw some light on the puzzle. Yesterday, with Mr. Croker before him, Mr. Moss sought to solve the riddle, but without success. Without adroitness of tone that characterized Mr. Carroll's refusal, Mr. Croker declined to answer questions relating to what he contended were his private affairs. He pleaded that such matters did not concern the city of New-York or the people of New-York, and were outside the scope of the inquiry.

Mr. Moss differed from him. "I will tell you frankly," the counsel said, "how it does concern the people of the city of New-York. I want you to understand just what is in my mind in asking these questions. There was a time when it was on record that you were a poor man, and you won't deny that there was a time when you were as poor as I am. There was such a time, which you remember, and which the people remember, and about which I think there was some testimony in the former investigation, in which you were, comparatively speaking, a poor man. Since that time it doesn't appear that you have held any official position, that you have been in receipt of any salary, that you

have been in receipt of any known source of income, and it does appear that you have been in control of a political organization over which you have a large control, as you have to-day.

NOW A WEALTHY MAN.

"It is now very apparent that you are a wealthy man, because you are able to indulge in those things in public which only wealthy people can indulge in. And the people are interested in knowing how you got that money, and I propose, in as gentlemanly a way as possible, but in as firm a way as I may have to, to ask those questions as to where you got it."

Mr. Moss did not get the information he sought, but he is by no means through with the witness yet. Just as the adjournment for the day was taken Mr. Moss handed the Tammany dictator another subpoena for